

All the News  
Each Week

# The Chinook Advance

INDUSTRY AND  
PROSPERITY

Vol VII, No 61

Chinook, Alberta, Thursday, November 24, 1921

Subscription: \$1.50 per year, in advance. Single Copy, 5 cents

## CHINOOK MARKETS

(Wednesday's Prices)

Wheat, No. 1	\$ 74
" No. 2	71
" No. 3	66
Oats, No. 2, Canada West	24
Oats, feed	21
Barley	30
Flax	125
Rye	52
Live Hogs (Calgary)	00 00
Eggs	35
Butter	35

The many friends of Mrs. Connell will be sorry to hear that Gordon Connell has been seriously ill during the passed ten days.

Nearly five million Manitoba maples, Russian poplar and caragana seedlings will be available at the Saskatchewan Forestry Field Nursery for distribution among farmers next spring.

## Major McIntosh Gov't Candidate Speaks In Chinook

A meeting in the interests of the Government candidate Major Wm. McIntosh was held in Chinook on Tuesday evening.

Major McIntosh spoke at some length on the various issues before the people emphasizing the dangers at this time of too radical changes in our tariff policy. He pointed out that the vast industrial concerns of the United States and Germany were able to produce, under a system of mass production perfected during the war, at a price with which we could not hope to compete. He also pointed out that if we lowered the tariff and permitted the general importation of German goods we would, in effect, be ourselves paying the money that Germany owes us as war indemnity.

Speaking of the voluntary wheat pool, Major McIntosh said that he thought it would be a good thing and that he was confirmed in his opinion by the opposition which the plan was receiving from Mr. Crerar and other members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. What was good for the farmers would probably not be quite so good for Mr. Crerar's profits from the grain business. The candidate went on to say that no government could control the price of wheat and that the solution was in the hands of the individual farmer. First by reducing the cost of production by increasing yield through more efficient methods of cultivation and by increased efficiency in farm management. Secondly by marketing through genuine co-operative methods such as the proposed wheat pool. In the latter case all averages and profits from dockages, screenings etc., would be returned to the farmer on a patronage basis. Maj. McIntosh stated that the U.F.A. should and could have organized such a co-operative system but they thought the U.G.G. Co. was a co-operative company when it was a straight joint stock company as capitalistic as any co-operation in existence to day.

In conclusion Major McIntosh urged upon his hearers the vital necessity of clearing the mind of all prejudices and voting for the good of Canada and her future.

## Canadian Authors' Week

The week of Nov. 19th to 26th has been advertised all over Canada as Canadian Authors' week. During this week, all over Canada an effort will be made to inform the public concerning the achievements of Canadian writers in the past, and the possibilities before young Canadians in the future in this particular field.

Miss Blanche Deman, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. Deman, returned to Calgary Sunday morning.

## Personalities

Christmas presents. Order your gifts now. The latest designs in cretonnes and shadow cloth made into bags of all kinds, aprons, cushion-tops, doilies and luncheon sets. See samples and place your order with Mrs. C. W. Rideout.

Inspector J. W. Spalding, of the R. C. M. P., passed through Chinook last Thursday and inspected the local detachment.

Mr. J. R. Miller made a business trip to Youngstown yesterday.

Mr. A. Wilson has been appointed caretaker of the Chinook Curling rink for the coming season.

Mr. Britton, of Rearville, left on Sunday for England where he will spend the winter.

The annual meeting of the Chinook and District Agricultural Society will be held on Saturday, Dec. 3, at 2 p.m. in the School.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Miller and Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Woodruff are invited to gather at the Church on Friday, Nov. 25, at 8 p.m., where all shall have an opportunity of expressing our hearty good wishes for the future of these our friends who are soon to leave our town. The evening will be spent in music and social intercourse followed by a light lunch. All ladies attending are invited to contribute something for the lunch.

Remember the Catholic Ladies Auxiliary sale of work and tea on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 26.

## U.F.A. Hold Debate

The large gathering which attended the U.F.A. meeting on Friday evening were treated to an excellent program. The debate, which was the feature of the evening, dealt with the subject: "Resolved that crop failures in Canada are more productive of more good than harm." Messrs. Noble and Cruickshank took the affirmative; Dunn and Marcy the negative. The arguments were logical, convincing and forcefully presented and the frequent touches of humor added greatly to the interest and pleasure of the various addresses. The defenders of the proposition said many things which will help us, in these hard times, to see that every cloud has its silver lining. The hard years, it was contended, had led to more thorough farming and had taught valuable lessons of economy. Times of stress in National life have often proved to be most fruitful of reforms or invention.

This monument of optimism constructed by the affirmative was subjected to a clever and grilling bombardment from the guns of the negative battery. However, the judges decided that the affirmative had somewhat the better of the engagement.

## No Sum Too Small

We cordially invite small deposits and will gladly extend every service in crediting such sums to your account. We welcome deposits of even \$1.00 a week, which, with interest at 3% compounded semi-annually, totals \$280.26 in five years.

Copy of our brochure "The Result of Making Weekly Deposits" free on request

## UNION BANK OF CANADA

Chinook Branch  
Cereal Branch

W. A. Cruickshank, Manager  
J. Jack, Manager

## Winter Needs

Lamps, Lanterns, Lamp and Lantern Chimneys, Wicks, Burners, etc.

Foot Warmers, Foot Warmer Bricks, Weather Strip Glass and Putty.

Ranges and Heaters, Stove Pipes, Stove Pipe Elbows and Tees, Taper Pipes, Stove Boards and Wire

Quality Goods at Lowest Possible Prices.

## Banner Hardware

"Yours for Service and satisfaction"

We sell Newcastle Coal



A limited quantity of  
Good Tires to clear at  
greatly reduced prices.

Grooved Tires, size 31x4

Genuine Ford Repairs

## The Service Garage

Chinook, Alberta

## Mackinaws

Another shipment has just arrived.  
All latest shades and styles. Prices are right.

## Groceries

Apples	2.25
Less 10 cts in 5 box lots	
Sugar	20 lbs for \$2.00
Flour	\$3.85

Now is the time to procure your groceries for the winter. Bring your order here

## Felt Boots and Overshoes

We have a complete range of Men's and Ladies' Felt Boots, Overshoes and all seasonal footwear. Prices have declined considerably since last year. Ours are all new stock. See us for prices. UNDERWEAR--Stanfields Underwear is going fast. Have you procured your supply yet?

## J. M. Montgomery

"The Store that Saves You Money"

## Chiropractic

## L. P. Leavitt, D.C.

Graduate of Palmer School  
Of Chiropractic.

Chiropractic Spinal Adjustments will remove  
Cause of DISEASE

Will be in  
LANFIRE Every Tuesday  
And Saturday  
Between the hours of 9 a.m.  
and 2 p.m.

Office Open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Every Day.  
Examinations FREE.

CHINOOK

ALTA.





## Continued Deflation Of British Prices Is Feature Of Development

Washington.—Renewed efforts on the part of the British Government to stabilize conditions in general and give an impetus to trade is the outstanding feature of the recent economic development in Great Britain, according to a cable to the United States commerce department from its commercial attaché at London.

The effort, he said, consists of the bill now before the House of Lords providing for government loans to assist capital enterprise up to a total of £25,000,000. Although the Labor party is not fully satisfied with the provisions of the measures, he added, it was generally believed it would become a law.

Continued deflation of commodity prices in Great Britain, he continued, was another feature of the economic development of the past month, all commodities, except cotton in October, showing a falling off in wholesale prices.

Both imports and exports showed a decline in value of about 2-1/2 per cent, as compared with September, he continued, but the total foreign trade by quantity did not show a decline.

### Manitoba Exhibit

Brandon.—Eleven head of the finest show cattle in the province were sent to Chicago, where they will be displayed at the international show as Manitoba's exhibit. The car contained four heifers and seven fat steers. Two carloads of horses to be exhibited at the show were picked up at Winnipeg.

### Foundry Shops Close

Montreal.—The shops of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company at Saint Pierre-Aux-Liens and at Turcot, near here, have practically closed down. The shutdown is said to be temporary and it is expected that the plant will reopen around the end of December. The plant employs about 2,000 men when fully operated.

### Experimental Farm For Ontario

Ridgeway, Ont.—The Ontario Government has bought the 190-acre farm of A. D. Brien, well-known livestock breeder, at a figure understood to be \$40,000, and will proceed at once to convert it into an experimental farm for the development of specialized crops, for which this section of Ontario is becoming noted.

### British Disposing of War Supplies

London.—The government is rapidly disposing of the large amount of war stocks. Surplus stores worth £675,000,000 have been disposed of since the armistice. Liquidation is practically completed on the continent, and it is hoped shortly to close down in Egypt.

Be fair to your local merchants. Ask to see his goods and compare prices before sending your money to the mail order houses. You will find that it pays.

## China Wants Chance To Play Her Part In World Advancement

Washington.—Preservation of "territorial integrity and political and administrative independence" together with preservation of the open-door policy and a prohibition against secret treaties in the Far East were included in the Chinese proposals at the Armament Conference on Far Eastern questions.

China in return would agree "not to alienate or lease any portion of her territory" to any foreign power, and all special rights, privileges, immunities or commitments, now held in China by foreign powers are to be carefully re-examined.

All existing limitations upon China's political, jurisdiction and administrative freedom of action would be removed and provision made for future conferences from time to time for international discussion of the far eastern situation.

The Chinese proposals provide for full respect for China's rights as a neutral in all future wars to which the nation is not a party and for peaceful settlement of international disputes in the Pacific and the far east.

Dr. Wellington Koo, who presented the Chinese proposals, said they were made in the interest of all powers involved in the Far East as well as of China and if adopted would pave the

## Believes No Danger Of Indian Revolution

Detroit, Mich.—Belief that there is no danger of a revolution in India was expressed by Bishop H. L. Smith, of India, one of the speakers of the National Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Lack of friendship between the Mohammedans and Hindus would tend to prevent such a revolution, he said. Bishop Smith declared British control of India must be continued, "if anarchy is to be averted."

## Opposed to Dole System

Ontario Boards of Trade Suggest National Scheme for Unemployment

Brantford, Ont.—As a solution for the unemployment problem, the Associated Boards of Trade of Ontario, which opened their eighth annual convention here will suggest to the Dominion Government the working out of some big national scheme, to be shared by all the provinces, cities and towns, and municipalities interested, by which industrial activities would be re-opened and public works would be undertaken with a view to spreading the work over the Dominion evenly. The work would be spread in such a manner that the greatest amount of employment would be given in those localities where the unemployment problem is the most severe.

At the same time, the members of the boards of trade went on record as being opposed to the dole system of handing out charity. It was felt that some systematized method of investigation should be carried out.

## Plan to Combat Smugglers

Recommend Fast Launches to Capture Boats Carrying Liquor

Seattle.—Six good launches capable of traveling 30 miles an hour and armed with one-pound rapid firing guns will be recommended to combat liquor smugglers from British Columbia. Announcing that they have decided to recommend the immediate equipment of such boats, prohibition enforcement authorities and customs officials say that ordinary coastwise vessels cannot compete with the smugglers for speed. Crews of the fast boats will be instructed to stop or sink any suspected craft in the sound.

## Montreal Has Many Unemployed

Montreal.—There is more unemployment in Montreal this year than there has been for many years past and indications point to a very severe winter, declare many social workers. All charitable institutions are filled to capacity, while the number of applications for work has never been equalled.

## Loyalists Object to Treatment

Declare Ulster Will Not Submit to Sinn Féin Parliament

Belfast.—Ten thousand Loyalists in three meetings emphatically protested against the British cabinet's treatment of Ulster. Great enthusiasm was displayed. The Lord Mayor of Belfast, presiding over the principal meeting in the Assembly Hall, declared that Ulster never would be the vassal of a Sinn Féin parliament. Resolutions to this effect were adopted unanimously. These included a resolution confidently relying upon the Liverpool conference to repudiate the idea of placing Ulster under the dominion of an all-Ireland Parliament. The mention of Mr. Lloyd George's name was greeted with groans.

A resolution was also adopted endorsing the action of Sir James Craig, the Ulster premier, and his colleagues in the peace negotiations.

## Saskatoon Provides

For Unemployed Men Will Be Given Work On Municipal Road

Saskatoon, Sask.—To relieve the unemployment situation here, the city council decided to provide all men who can show to the satisfaction of the medical health officer that they are destitute and cannot find work with work on a municipal road mile. Roads have been taken from the river and the men will be engaged in breaking them. In return they will be given cards which will be honored at various boarding places in the city. The situation is not serious here, and this scheme is regarded as a temporary expedient. The number of unemployed in the city is probably between two and three hundred.

## Rebels Attack British

One Officer and Three Men Killed by Moplahs

London.—A Reuters cable from Delhi, India, says a company of the Gurkha Rifles Regiment, holding the Pandikhat post, had a sharp engagement with 2,000 Moplah rebels, who attacked vigorously. Two-thirds of the rebels were killed, while one British officer and three men were killed and 21 men wounded. One gun and a number of knives were captured. The record of other operations also discloses the use of artillery by the rebels.

## Increase in Value of Building Permits

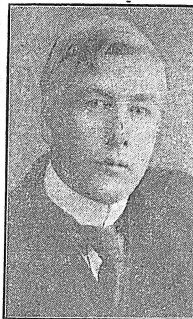
Total of Fifty-Six Canadian Cities Shows Gain

Ottawa.—The total value of building permits in 56 Canadian cities during September last was \$9,988,157 as compared with \$9,654,685 in August, and with \$9,174,181 in September of last year.

Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia registered gains over the preceding month, while New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan reported decreases.

By making your purchases from your home merchant you are contributing direct to the prosperity of the community in which you live.

## WESTERN EDITORS



C. R. McIntosh, Publisher of the News, North Battleford, Sask.

## Factory Explosion Kills Twelve

Accident in Prussia Forty Miles North of Oppau

Mayence.—Twelve people have been killed and 60 injured in an explosion in a factory at Ditzheim, a short distance from Wiesbaden, Prussia. The damage to the factory is estimated at \$5,000 marks.

General Depoutte, commander of the French troops in that district, visited the injured and his men assisted in the rescue work. Steps are being taken by the French to relieve the distress of the survivors. Ditzheim is 40 miles north of Oppau, where an explosion in a plant on September 21, killed 1,000 persons, injured about 4,000 others and laid in waste the entire factory and the village at Oppau.

## Britain Denies Soviet Charge

Says Evidence of Bolshevist Propaganda Not Based on Forgeries

London.—The British Government, it was announced, has handed the Soviet Government at Moscow a firmly worded note absolutely denying the allegations of Foreign Minister Chicherin that the British evidence of hostile Bolshevist propaganda in Central Asia and Afghanistan was founded on forged documents, German or otherwise. The note declares that the Soviet reply of Sept. 26 to the former note of Lord Curzon, the British foreign minister, apart from the allegations now denied by Lord Curzon consisted chiefly of quibbles regarding positions held by officials and that no attempt was made to answer the very serious charges of Russian hostile propaganda in Persia or Central Asia.

## Wireless Chain Scheme Collapses

London.—The Westminster Gazette says that the post office scheme of an imperial wireless chain has collapsed and was doomed from its inception by the aloofness of the Dominions and India. It is averred in some quarters that this information is probably correct as the Home Government has shown lukewarmness lately toward the scheme.

## British Press Doubts Wisdom Of Proposals Made By Balfour

## Realized Blessing of Peace

New York.—Limitation of armaments by international compact is an old story to the republics of Chile and Argentina, said Felix Nieto, of the Chilean consulate in New York.

From the consulate files he dug up a copy of a convention entered into by the two nations in 1902. The agreement, he said, ended danger of a threatened war over delimitation of frontiers and in commemoration there was erected on a snowy peak of the Andes a monument to the Christ of Peace.

## Bandit Identified

By Finger Prints

Believed Responsible For Mail Car Robbery Near Moose Jaw

Phoenix, Ariz.—A bandit captured here at the Santa Fe station, following an attempt to rob a mail car, was identified by finger prints as Roy Gardner, who recently escaped from the federal penitentiary at McNeil's Island.

According to the police, Gardner admitted his identity.

Winnipeg.—Roy Gardner, escaped convict from McNeil's Island penitentiary, reported arrested at Phoenix, Ariz., was credited by railway police with having been responsible for the robbery of an express car on the Canadian Pacific Railway near Moose Jaw on October 19, getting away with \$5,000. On September 22 the Canadian National Railway express was held up at Tofteld, Alta., several registered packages being stolen. Descriptions of Gardner, received from the Washington penitentiary, tallied with those of the bandit in both cases.

Moose Jaw.—Canadian Pacific investigation authorities here, when notified that Roy Gardner had been arrested, declared they were still convinced that Gardner robbed train No. 4 on the morning of October 19. It was stated Gardner would not likely be brought back to Moose Jaw for trial, but already has a 10-year sentence ahead of him in the United States.

## Cannot Help Russia

Unwise to Make Appeal in Canada Just Now

Toronto.—That no relief organization was able to help afflicted Russian people from their famine gripped country and that the Canadian Red Cross Society had decided it was unwise to make any appeal in Canada at this time for Russian relief, were two points in the report of the executive committee presented to the general council of the society at its meeting here.

## Cattle Shipped From Montreal

Big Revival of Export Trade Is Looked For

Montreal.—A big revival of the Canadian export cattle trade to Great Britain is now to be regarded as certain as far as Montreal port is concerned. Up to date, thirty thousand head of Canadian cattle have been shipped to Britain during the past six months, and with several ships still to be loaded, the thirty-five thousand mark may be reached before the season closes.

## Mine Helper Killed

Nausetown, B.C.—William Smith, mine helper, was killed when a fall of rock struck him at the Granby mine here. Smith was 24 years old and came here six weeks ago from Staffordshire, England, where he leaves a wife and five children.

## Filipinos Drowned in Manila Bay

Manila.—Fifty-eight Filipinos, many of them women and children, were drowned at the entrance to Manila Bay, when the inter-island steamer Maria Luisa foundered in a heavy sea. Seventy-two others were picked up by a Japanese steamer.

## Britain Retiring Naval Officers

London.—In connection with its policy of retrenchment in administrative expenditures, the British Admiralty has resolved to retire on pensions eighty naval captains and 200 commanders early next year, according to the Evening News.

## Montreal—A verdict of suicide was

returned at the inquest into the death of Louis Ogilvie, who fatally shot himself after wounding Sir Andrew MacPhail in the shoulder. Sir Andrew's condition is reported as very satisfactory.

London.—The disarmament to the United States disarrangement proposals suggested before the conference at Washington by Arthur J. Balfour, head of the British delegation, have met with a varied reception at the hands of the press. The Westminster Gazette says that his statement gives cause for the very gravest misgivings and disappointment, and proceeds to note in particular his suggestion that the programme of battle-ships replacement be carried on from year to year to save armament work from total destruction.

"The suggested reservation," it says, "amounts to a proposal that we keep alive not only the vested interests of war but the whole spirit and tradition of naval competition as a sacred flame ready to burst into full blaze the moment the holiday is over."

The Daily News says regarding the suggestion that replacement be permitted continuously on a fixed scale: "This seems a dangerous breach of the whole conception of a naval holiday, which might well prove disastrous to the U.S. plan." It believes that the British public would support an absolute embargo on submarines.

The most antagonistic of the morning papers is the Morning Post, which dilates on Great Britain's exceptional position in the need to protect all lines of communication. Britain and her Dominions, it says, must be able to help one another across the oceans unhindered.

The Daily Mail declares that there is everything to be said for Mr. Balfour's suggestions as submarine warfare is most unhuman.

The London Times quoted the Cape Town Times as saying that Secretary Hughes' proposal for a naval holiday marked the most remarkable event since the outbreak of the war.

## Engineer Killed By Boiler Explosion

Accident on Transcontinental Line Near Sioux Lookout

Fort William, Ont.—Gilbert C. McNabb, of Fort William, one of the oldest engineers on the Transcontinental Railway was instantly killed at Alcona, two miles west of Sioux Lookout when the boiler of his engine blew up. Fireman George Reid, of Sioux Lookout was badly scalded on the upper part of the body, but he will recover. A special train was made up at Sioux Lookout and brought the body of McNabb and the injured fireman to the city. Reid is in the McKellar Hospital here and is progressing favorably, though seriously injured. An inquest has been ordered.

## Reject Labor Party's Proposal

Australian Government Willing to Reduce Defence Expenses By £250,000

London.—Reuters' correspondent at Melbourne cables that the labor party's amendment in the Australian House of Representatives to the government's proposal to reduce the expenditure on defence has been rejected by 20 to 20. The government had announced that the expenditure would be cut down by £250,000. Labor's proposal was to make the reduction half a million pounds.

## Germany Able to Pay

Berlin.—The report that Germany has notified the allies that she will be unable to meet the next reparations installment is emphatically denied in official German quarters. A similar denial is made in entente diplomatic circles which are in close touch with the negotiations now proceeding with the reparations commission.

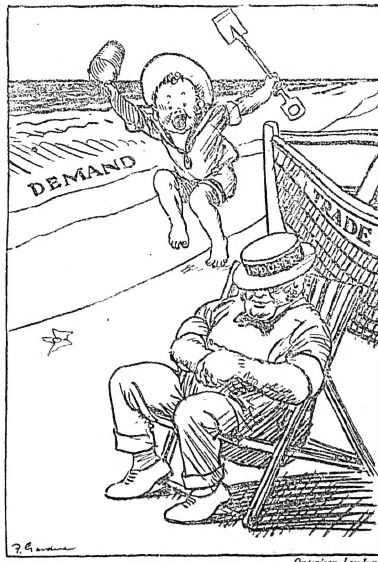
## Rob Liquor Store and Escape

Grand Forks, Minn.—Robert Campbell, government liquor store vendor here, was held up and robbed of \$200 by two armed men. The men were located in the west end of the town by police officers, and engaged in a running gun fight with the bandits, but the men made good their escape.

## Buried at Fort Erie

Bridgeport, Ont.—Albert Miller, the man who it is claimed, carried the British message to the troops at Mons to "cease fire" that actually ended the war, was given a hero's burial in St. Paul's Church cemetery, in Fort Erie under the auspices of the Great War Veterans' Frontier Post.

## LAUNCH THE BOAT



YOUNG HOPEFUL. "Hi, dad! Get a move on, the tide's coming up!"

## Village of Chinook Alberta

### Tax Sale

Sale of lands in the village of Chinook, Alberta, for arrears of taxes.

Notice is hereby given that certain lands in the village of Chinook will be offered for sale for arrears of taxes and costs on Saturday, Dec. 10, 1921, at 2 p.m., at the Village office, unless the arrears of taxes and costs are sooner paid.

A list of the said lands may be obtained in the issue of the Chinook Advance, dated Oct. 27, 1921.

J. W. Yake,  
Sec.-Treas.

### Tax Sale

Sale of lands in the Municipal District of Collingwood, No. 243, for arrears of taxes.

Notice is hereby given that certain lands in the Municipal District of Collingwood, No. 243, will be offered for sale for arrears of taxes and costs, unless the arrears of taxes and costs be sooner paid, at the Chinook Consolidated School on Saturday, the 10th day of December, 1921, at 10 a.m.

A full list of the said lands may be seen in the Chinook Advance, issue of October 27th, 1921, or may be obtained upon application to the Secretary-Treasurer.

Dated at Chinook, Alberta, this 20th day of October, 1921.

Lorne Proudfoot,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

## The Acadia Hotel

### First Class Rooms

Restaurant in Connection  
REGULAR MEALS 50C.

J. L. CARTER, Prop.

## M. L. CHAPMAN

Chinook, Alta.

**GENERAL DRAYING**  
All orders promptly attended to

## M. E. BIRD

Cabinet Making and General  
Repair Work

Picture Framing, Saw Filing  
Photographs Made, Over-  
hauled and Repaired.

**Chinook Alta.**

For Sale or Trade for Car - 160 acres  
of good land situated north of Oyen  
Chinook Advance.

LOST—Between Collingwood and  
Chinook on Nov. 2, a roll of Blank-  
ets and other goods. Finder  
please return to the Advance Office  
Chinook.

## W. W. ISBISTER GENERAL BLACKSMITH

Coulters and Discs Sharpened.

Chinook, Alta.

Horse-shoeing and General Wood Work  
Repairing.

## Farmer Candidate For Medicine Hat Constituency Opens Up Campaign

The federal political campaign opened in earnest in Chinook on Thursday evening when a very successful meeting, in spite of the inclement weather, was held on behalf of Robert Gardiner, the U.F.A. nominee.

Mr. J. P. Watson acted as chairman.

The first speaker, Mrs. R. C. Fraser, gave an address on the advisability of lowering the tariff. She also showed how much reform was necessary in the methods used for raising campaign funds and the system now in use for the nomination of candidates. The candidates should be nominated by the people, she said, independent of party leaders and cabinet control, and then elected according to the will of the people.

### Robert Gardiner Speaks

Mr. Gardiner, the chief speaker of the evening was then introduced and delivered a very able and comprehensive address, which carried with it the spirit of sincerity.

After giving his reasons why the Meighan government had called this election at the present time, he went into the subject of tariff very fully, and said that in order to develop the natural resources of this country it was necessary that farm machinery, mill machinery and mining machinery be put on the free list. He said that while it looked like a class demand yet the farmers were compelled to sell in competition with the rest of the world and he believed they should be allowed to buy their implements on the same basis. He declared that trusts were formed under a high protective tariff and stated that in Great Britain it was impossible to have trusts. Mr. Gardiner also favored reciprocity, and referred to the United States emergency tariff bill, which he said had the effect of reducing the price of Canadian cattle.

In referring to the Wheat Board he said the price of wheat to-day cannot pay for the price of growing it. Realizing how cheaply the wheat was handled by the Wheat Board when it was in office, the farmers were anxious that this Wheat Board be re-established or a centralized marketing of all grains and products. In closing Mr. Gardiner said Mr. Greer was the farmers' leader, but if elected his first duty was to represent the people of this riding and in order to do that he must be left free to choose which ever leaders will best carry out the policy that his own constituency desires.

## L. E. Ormond, B.A., LL.B.

Graduate of University of St. Francis  
Xavier's College and Dalhousie  
Law School,

**Barrister, - Solicitor, -**

**Notary Public**

HANNA AND CHINOOK

Chinook Office in charge of

**D. Bell, B.A.**

## Chinook Advance

Published at Chinook, Alberta  
every Thursday

Robert Smith,  
Editor and Publisher.

THURSDAY, NOV. 24, 1921

## Alberta Teachers and Canadian Book Week

During the week Nov. 19-26 Canada, schools, literary societies and all good citizens are invited to consider the claims of Canadian literature. A reprint of an article giving an outline of the development of Canadian literature by Miss Marion Lockhart is being sent through the mails to teachers and others interested. It is hoped that teachers will make use of the material contained in this article for a series of talks to their pupils during this week.

The associated publishers in Canada have decided to offer 500 Canadian book prizes for school essays on Canadian literature. Teachers who set essays on this subject are asked to send those they consider the best to Findlay I. Weaver, 263 Adelaide St., W. Toronto.

When the essays are forwarded for competition, particulars as to the age of the pupil should be attached as this information will be taken into account in awarding the prizes. December 31, 1921, is the closing date for receiving essays. Alberta has a large number of men and women who have attained fame in the field of literature. Doubtless this essay competition will show that amongst the boys and girls in the public and high schools there is talent which later will help us to hold our place as a literary people.

## Red Cross Relief Work

The Provincial Headquarters of the Red Cross Society is still busy sorting and dispatching clothes to the areas where relief is needed. Officials say that further donations of old clothes will be thankfully received at all times. They should be sent to the Provincial Headquarters, Red Cross, O'Sullivan Block, Calgary.

The British Columbia government is appropriating \$2,000,000 to promote and aid land settlement.

Many districts in Northern Alberta will average 35 bushels per acre, according to a crop report issued by the provincial Department of Agriculture, and the quality will be as high as last year, when it was above the average. Oats are turning out at about 40 bushels an acre, with much heavier yields in some localities.

Silos have increased tenfold in Alberta this year. Corn and sunflowers are now grown extensively for ensilage in the Province.

The latest figures show an increase in the production of wheat in Europe over the estimates previously made. The most notable increase is in France which is now producing on practically pre-war basis. The total crop of Europe is now estimated as 217,000,000 bushels greater than last year. The world's total is given as 97,000,000 bushels more than in 1920. It must always be remembered, however, that Russia, which produced such large crops in pre-war days, is not now taken into consideration.

## Walter M. Crockett L.L.B.

**Barrister, Solicitor, Notary**  
MONEY TO LOAN.

Special attention given to collections.

Chinook, Alta.

## School Meeting

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Chinook Consolidated S. D., will be held in the school on Saturday, Dec. 3rd, at 2 p.m.

Lorne Proudfoot,  
Sec.-Treas.

Farm Wanted—I want to hear from party having farm for sale. Give price and description. G. B. Loudon, Champaign, Illinois.

## Canadian National Railways

### HOME VISITORS' FARES TO EASTERN CANADA

From Stations **Manitoba West SASKATCHEWAN and ALBERTA**  
Round trip tickets will be sold at **Single Fare AND ONE THIRD**

### Eastern Canada

—FROM—

Dec. 1, 1921 To Jan. 15, 1922

Good to return within three months from date of issue.

THESE

"Lands of Perpetual Summer"

Bid You Welcome This Winter Or Any Time

There is pleasure and happiness in some of these varied winter resorts for you.

Let Our Representative Tell You About Them

Any Agent is at Your Service or Write—

J. MADILL, Dist. Pass. Agent  
EDMONTON, Alta.

PACIFIC COAST  
CALIFORNIA  
FLORIDA  
WEST  
INDIES

## Old and New McGill.



E. W. BEATTY.  
McGill's New Chancellor

## JAMES MCGILL Founder of McGill University

Although the centenary celebrations at Montreal indicate that McGill University is already a hundred years old, the roots of this great educational institution reach still further into the past. In the fascinating story "McGill and His Story" just published, Cyrus MacMillan, the author, states that the British settlers in Lower Canada, after the conquest of Quebec were eager that their children should have at least an elementary education. It was felt, too, that in the unrest and the uncertainty of the period immediately following the American Revolution it was no advisable to send students in search of higher professional training to the universities of the United States which in the days of their British allegiance had attracted Canadian students in large numbers.

Efforts were accordingly made to establish a system of free schools with the hope that later a university might be founded. As a result of the agitation for the provision of educational opportunities in Lower Canada, the Royal Institute for the Advancement of Learning was established under this Act, the King gave directions for the establishment of a competent number of children in the first rudiments of useful learning; and also as occasion should require for foundations of a more comprehensive nature. Accordingly, elementary free schools were soon erected in different parts of the Province, one-room buildings of "card box" type. Indeed, they were mere log-huts, but they provided the first free English education in Lower Canada, and laid the foundation for a Canadian nationality. The Secretary's salary was always many months in arrears, and he frequently complained, "with unfortunately little satisfaction, that not only had he given his time for some years without remuneration, but that he had expended even his own fuel and candles. It was not unusual for teachers to be censured "for not keeping school at all," or for giving too many holidays, or for tardiness in opening school in the morning; and eagerness in closing it in the afternoon. At least one teacher was warned that his arrears in salary would not be paid and that he would be instantly dismissed "if he did not treat his wife with greater kindness."

The Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning supervised the establishment of McGill College and directed it in its infancy, for under the Act of 1801 all property and money given for educational purposes in the Province of Lower Canada was placed under its control. James McGill is described by his contemporaries as "a frank and

social temperament"; in figure, tall and commanding, handsome in youth, and becoming somewhat corpulent in his old age, and in his leisure "much given to reading." James McGill died in 1816 and in his will bequeathed to the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, in trust, the sum of £10,000 and his Jurisdate Estate of forty-six acres, together with the dwelling house and other buildings for the erection of the estate, and the endowment of a University or College.

The first Principal of McGill was the Reverend George J. Deschamps, a French Canadian, who was appointed Principal in 1824 while the university was only a name. The official opening did not take place until June 24th, 1828. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 1843, the Governors had only the sum of \$54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the first history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College in November, 18



# Canada Has Attained World's Second Place In Wheat Production

Canada has risen to second place among the wheat growing countries of the world, according to the estimates of the International Institute of Agriculture, and is now surpassed in this regard by the United States alone. The "vaunted slogan" "Granary of the Empire" has come to justify a greater expansion in significance, for the rich wheat fields of the Canadian West are going a long way towards feeding the people of the entire world.

Canadian wheat and wheat flour are now exported to the United Kingdom, United States, Belgium, British West Indies, France, Gibraltar, Italy, Netherlands, Roumania, St. Pierre and Miquelon, San Domingo, Sweden, Turkey, Venezuela, Bermuda, British Guiana, South Africa, West Africa, Canary Isles, Chile, Cuba, Denmark, Dutch Guiana, Dutch West Indies, Egypt, French West Indies, Haiti, Newfoundland, Norway, Panama and other countries.

The history of the growth of Canadian agriculture and wheat growing forms a marvellous record of consistent progress. In a very short space of time the territory which so many said could grow no wheat has become the second in the world in the quantity produced and the first in quality. Since the Confederation of the Canadian provinces in 1867, at which time the history of Canada as a modern nation may be said to have commenced, whilst the population of Canada has trebled, the value of her field crops has multiplied twelve times and that of her annual wheat crop nearly twenty times, which is illustrative of the healthy state of agriculture and leaves no apprehension of the country's suffering at the expense of the rural sections in the building of urban centres.

The value of all field crops grown in 1920 was \$11,116,696, and that of the wheat crop \$16,993,365. In 1920 these values were respectively \$1,455,244,040 and \$4,327,357,300. In 1920 the Dominion obtained for the first time in her history a billion dollar crop, more than trebling the value of the crop grown a decade previously. Agriculture is Canada's first industry and through other branches of national activity are rapidly increasing in importance, the pursuit of farming maintains a lengthy lead which it will not doubt maintain for many generations to come in spite of the extensive exploitation of resources, especially in the case of Canada's immediate future.

Of the rich fertile plains of the Canadian West only about one-fifth of the area which has been declared fit for cultivation is occupied, and roughly, 260,000,000 acres west of Lake Superior await parceling out into farms and homesteads for the millions of immigrants to come.

The cultivation of this area at the same rate of production would give Canada an annual wheat yield of something round 1,400,000,000 bushels, or twice that of the present production of the entire United States. Canada's rate of settlement and development is the only determining factor of the time when she will have attained the world's first place as a wheat producer both in quality and quantity.

## Queensland, Australia, Not a Desert

Premier Hughes Resented Article in English Newspaper. Ruter's correspondent at Melbourne, Australia, says that Premier Hughes, speaking in the Australian House of Representatives, hotly resented an article in an English newspaper describing Queensland and Northwest Australia as a desert. He said the statement was an infamous lie and those who made it knew they were lying. The territory mentioned, declared the premier, was well fitted to carry a large white population and standards from these states had rendered splendid service in the war.

## Two Mean Bachelors

At the Galt's Corners Fair this year, a very unusual thing happened that will surely dampen the spirits of the fair sex. There was a prize given for darning. Two bachelors competed and carried away first and second prizes. What do you know about that?—Huntsville Forester.

## An Old Story

Irate Visitor.—Mr. Editor, I've been told that you have printed in your sheet that I am the greatest swindler that the world has ever known.

Editor.—No, sir! Not in my paper. It contains only the latest news.

Colored globes in drug stores windows were first displayed by the Moors of Arabia and Spain.

## Summer Home In Giant Flask

Is Three Stories High and Has Modern Conveniences

At Pine Island Lake, New Hampshire, situated among the trees is a giant flask, thirty-five feet in height and ten feet in diameter, which is made of wood and forms the main part of a summer home. Inside it is three stories high, containing a circular dining-room on the first floor and sleeping chambers of similar form on the second and third, with a stairlike ladder connecting them. Doors and windows have been cut in the curved shape, and an addition of bungalow shape has been built on at one side, to afford a conventional kitchen and living-room. Despite its odd shape, the queer summer camp is well furnished and provided with such conveniences as electric light and telephone service. The bottle formerly was an amusement park advertising sign for a popular soft drink, and was taken over and converted into a home by the present owner.

## A Strange Trade

Women in London's Poor Districts Earn Money "Mending" Nutmegs

A colony of women at Hackney, one of the poor districts of London, England, has a peculiar way of earning money. They "mend" nutmegs—that is to say, they fill up the holes in worn-out and damaged nutmegs from spice warehouses. This work is done at home, the worn holes being filled with a mixture of nutmeg dust and gum made into a paste; and the poor women for doing this are paid at the rate of 4 cents per gross of nutmegs. It may here be said that even close examination on the part of a casual purchaser could not detect where the holes had been.

## The Spool State

Maine Turns Out One Thousand Million Every Year

Maine is the pine tree state also the spool state. It turns out more spools than any other country, and the number is set down as 1,000 millions a year, valued at about 14 million dollars. White birch is the wood which makes the best spools. The wood is cut in winter, saved into "bars" one-half to two and three-quarter inches square and two to four feet long. About two and one-third cords of timber are required for one thousand feet of bars. After sawing, the bars are dried cross-wise, in order to facilitate seasoning, and, protected from the weather, are allowed to cure. About fifteen million feet of bars are consumed by the spool factories, and an equal amount is exported to Scotland and England. The spool-making machines are very interesting and an up-to-date machine turns out spools at the rate of one a second.

## Aeroplanes 500 B.C.

King of Ceylon Used Flying Machine In Very Early Days

A stirring piece of literature, written about 500 B.C., tells how Ravun, King of Ceylon, flew over an enemy army and dropped bombs, causing many casualties. Eventually, he was slain, and his "flying carriage" fell into the hands of the Hindu chieftain Ramchander, who flew in it all the way from Ceylon to his capital at Ajudha, in Northern India. In the Mahabharata, one of the oldest of Brahman classics, mention is made of the gift of a flying machine by a king to a brother monarch, as a token of friendship.

## Nation Of Specialists

The trouble about unemployment is that the word desired is specific—not general. Men are nearly all more or less specialists. They are fitted for doing one thing, but can accomplish very little out of their ordinary line of endeavor. There is plenty of work but not plenty of each kind in all communities for all who desire to do that kind of work.—Jacksonville Times-Union.

## Ancients Had Valuable Jewels

Jewelry was much favored by the ancients, particularly by the ladies of Rome. Pliny says he saw Lollius Paulina, the most beautiful woman of her time, wearing ornaments of gold and precious stones valued at upwards of two million dollars of our money.

## How Punch Got Its Name

Punch, it is said, came from the East Indies, and the name is claimed to be derived from the Sanskrit word meaning "five," on account of its five ingredients—rum, tea, sugar, lemon, and added coats of whitewash, all things

## Japanese Horses Shod With Straw

Shoes Wear Out In Eight Miles of Travel

Straw is put to strange uses in Japan where horses are shod with it. Even the clumsiest of cart horses wear straw shoes. In their case the shoes are tied round the ankles with straw rope, and are made of the ordinary rice straw, braided so that they form a sole for the foot about half an inch thick. These soles cost about a halfpenny a pair, and when they are worn out they are thrown away. Every cart has a stock of fresh new shoes tied to the horse, or to the front of the cart, and in Japan it was formerly the custom to measure distances largely by the number of horse shoes it took to cover it. So many horse shoes made a day's journey, and the average shoe lasted about eight miles of travel.

## X-Rays In Industry

Used During War To Detect Defects In Materials

Little is known of the manner in which Roentgen rays were made use of during the war, says a scientific correspondent. They were used for instance in locating hidden defects in materials used for important purposes, such as the building of aeroplanes. At the moment industrial radiology is young, and care must be taken not to claim for it too much at such an early stage. Nevertheless, it has already shown that its possibilities outside the range of surgical applications are boundless, and for that reason the establishment of an Institute of Radiology in London is a project which deserves every possible support.

## No Sign of Any Kind

Even the Child's restaurant that recently opened on Fifth Avenue, New York, has joined the vanguard of avenue aristocracy. There is not a sign of any kind on its front to tell just what place it is.

It is said to be possible in London alone to worship every Sunday for more than five years in a church belonging to a different sect or professing a different faith.

## The Spell of Quebec's Roadside Oven



A Quebec Roadside Oven. By courtesy of the C.P.R.

No housewife in America is so independent of the price of coal and oil as the habitant woman of Quebec, with an out-of-door brick oven at her beck and call.

These roadside ovens—and nobody knows exactly what whim or fancy possessed the Quebecquians for carrying his baking apparatus so far from home, unless it was fear of the roaring fire which must be set up in order to bake the large quantity of bread necessary to fill the many mouths of the grande famille—are not only landmarks in Quebec but indications of the habitant housewife's hospitality. They seem to say to the passer-by, "Now you know you are in Quebec, and Quebec is the land of home-made bread." Mais oui. "Envoies vous." For a more snug Madame will cut you some thick slices and bring out a pitcher of milk. Out, the grand oven is undoubtedly the symbol of Quebec! There is a friendly look about these old wayside ovens which arises out of the fact that they are made by hand and fit in perfectly with the landscape and the scheme of life in general obtaining in this province, so preeminently the land of the home-made.

In many months of tramping in Quebec we have encountered scores of these ovens. But because they are home-made, each one is different. Each architect builds to suit his own fancy or else to come into the post-billions as to shape and size contained in the material at hand. Leaks are overcome with smudges of plaster and added coats of whitewash, all things

## Disastrous Year For Chinese Tea Trade

Russian Market Still Closed and Prices Are Low

"The year has been a disastrous one for the tea trade," states the Republic of China Government Bureau of Economic Information. "The Russian firms having given no order, the bulk of the crop was sent to Shanghai, and only about 1,000 half chests were disposed of in Hankow. The outlook for the China tea trade is deplorable. Large stocks have accumulated in England, and prices are so low that China tea cannot compete with Indian, Ceylon or Java tea under present conditions. The Russian market is still closed. The Teanow have such large stocks of the 1920 crop on hand that it is doubtful if any new tea will be prepared for 1921."

## Tibetans Have No Measures

Very Hard To Get Accurate Information About Distances

Colonel Howard Bury, leader of the March Everest expedition, writes: "After my arrival at Rhombi we went down the Rongshah Valley. Many hermits in the valley were living in caves in the rocks, supported and fed by the nearest villages. The blue smoke of juniper incense, burnt every morning outside the caves, showed the places where they lived. It is very hard to get accurate information from Tibetans as to distance. They have no measures, and no two Tibetans will tell you the same story. For short distances we have been met with the astonishing reply that a place was distant two or three cups of tea, meaning the length of time takes to drink two or three cups of hot tea."

## Memorial Clock Tower at Montreal

A memorial clock tower dedicated to the memory of the heroic services performed by the British navy and mercantile marine in the great war, has been erected in the waterfront at Montreal on a commanding site visible from all sides. One of the naval guns recently presented to the city will each day fire a signal at noon, the time being relayed from McGill observatory.

# The Need Of Canada At The Present Time Is Increased Population

## Stabilizing Device For Aircraft Made

Invention Prevents Airplanes Being Diverted From Proper Course

Successful trials of flights between Paris and Amsterdam of a new stabilizing device for airplanes, indicate that another remarkable advance has been made in the direction of securing greater safety for aerial transport. The new stabilizer, which is the invention of Georges Aveline, himself a practical aviator, consists of two distinct appliances, of which one is used to control the wings and the other the rudder. It is claimed for the new invention that if the airplane enters a fog or thick clouds and is for any reason diverted from its right course, the stabilizer at once comes into play and automatically brings back the machine to its proper line of flight.

For use during night flying there is an arrangement of lines of tiny electric lights, the change in levels of which at once indicates to the pilot who has lost sight of his horizon whether he is on an even keel or otherwise. The whole apparatus is reported to be very simply constructed and easy to install, while it in no way hampers the pilot. It weighs about three-quarters of a hundredweight.

## Plans Advanced For Channel Tunnel

Tube Connecting England and France Will Be 30 Miles Long

Tentative plans for the channel tunnel to connect Britain and France have been advanced. The total length, including the approaches in England and France, will be thirty miles, of which more than twenty-one and a half will be under the sea.

The present plans call for the building of two tunnels, each eighteen feet in diameter, connected by cross galleries at intervals of 200 yards. The lines would be worked by electricity. Iron tubes will be built up as the tunnel advances, merely as in the London tubes. It is estimated that the tunnel could be completed in five and a half years. The cost before the war was estimated at \$30,000,000, which amount now probably would have to be considerably increased—to \$100,000,000, or even \$125,000,000. This working expense before the war was calculated at \$2,100,000 a year and the income at \$7,750,000, but both estimates probably would now be exceeded.

## Expedition Climbs World's Highest Peak

Royal Geographical Society Asks Men To Scale Last Lap

Sir Francis Younghusband, president of the Royal Geographical Society, announced to the society that the expedition sent to attempt to reach the summit of Mount Everest, in the Himalayas, the highest peak in the world, had accomplished the task set for it this year.

After exploring the mountain from many directions, G. H. Duffell and Mr. Mallory reached a point on the northeastern spur, 6,000 feet below the summit, from which a way to the summit seemed reasonably practical. "We now have to find men," Sir Francis said, "who can stand the terrible blizzards and the frightful cold they will encounter on those crucial two miles of the knife-edged ridge."

Sir Francis added that the society must reorganize, the expedition and find a new leader to take the place of Colonel Howard Bury, who would be unable to devote more time to it. Six men, he said, would be needed for the climbing party.

## No Foothold Here

Other than prohibitionists must admit that there is a strong argument advanced for early closing of public houses in London, England, in the statement made, that in 34 of them recently visited on one evening there were found 62 unattended perambulators with babies, and, in addition, 141 children under ten years standing outside. That is a phase of social life, however, that was never permitted to gain a foothold in Canada.—Hamilton Spectator.

## Canadian Railroads Safe For Travel

"There is little chance of being killed or injured travelling on a Canadian railroad. According to figures just published there was only one passenger killed in 1919 to every 1,452,000 carried, and one injured to every 125,772 carried." Throughout the entire year there were only 35 persons killed and 372 injured. There were 162 employees killed and 1,904 injured.

## For the Five Years 1909 to 1914, Canada Received 1,503,000 Immigrants from All Sources, or an Average of 372,000 a Year.

If this rate had been maintained the succeeding seven years would have brought the Dominion over 2,500,000 new citizens from outside. If for domestic reasons the pace had somewhat slackened, the increase in population during and since the war would surely have exceeded 2,000,000.

But the war intervened and the tide of immigration ceased to flow. The influx of newcomers fell off to a mere dribble. Great Britain and the continent of Europe were practically eliminated as sources of population and the stream of American settlers dwindled to a minimum. During the whole seven-year period we received only about 550,000 men from all sources, or 2,000,000 fewer than might have been expected had the world's peace been undisturbed. This might be lost of the fact that the outbreak of war and the progress thereof caused great numbers of newly arrived foreigners to leave the country. Tens of thousands joined the colors of the allied armies. Other tens of thousands fled to the United States to escape service. Add Canada's sixty thousand dead overseas and the children that should have been theirs. Altogether the action of Germany in July and August, 1914, has robbed Canada of perhaps 3,000,000 men, women and children who otherwise would have been hers today.

This privation is what is wrong with Canada at the present moment. But for the war the Dominion would have had more people on the land and consequently fewer unemployed in the towns and cities. Under such conditions the nation would have made some show at keeping pace with the overhead charges imposed by two new transcontinental railways constructed before their time. There would have been a growing volume of freight and passenger business which naturally would have reduced the heavy deficits on these roads and gone far to place the whole country on a sound financial basis.

The lesson is plain. More population is the cure for Canada's fiscal and economic ills. The leeway lost during the last seven years must be recovered. Once the general election is over, the government of the day must devote special attention to the task of getting more people on the soil. From 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 acres of idle land along the western railways must be brought under the plow. There is ample room for tens of thousands of additional farmers in our prairie belt. Ontario, British Columbia and the Maritime Provinces. Closer settlement of the land will mean a growing volume of exports, a wider home market for the products of Canadian factories, the reduction of unemployment in towns and cities, healthier industrial conditions everywhere, rising public revenues, and a progressive cushioning of the per capita burden of national taxation.

The kind of settlers desired are available in adequate numbers in Great Britain, the United States, Norway, Sweden, and other approved countries. What is needed is a forward constructive immigration policy—a policy while taking note of existing unemployment and safeguarding the interests of organized labor, will not only remove unnecessary obstacles to an intensive land settlement movement, but actively promote such a movement in keeping with the needs of the nation. In the working out of such a programme invaluable co-operation may be expected from the railways, the Provincial Governments, the Western Canada Colonization Association and other immigration agencies. That way lies the road back to national prosperity and economic stability for all classes in the community.

## Spider's Web Fish Nets

New Guinea Natives Find Mesli Very Strong

Spider's webs are used as fishing nets by the natives of a little village called Waley in New Guinea. The spider is about the size of a small hazel nut, but its dark and hairy brown legs spread to about two inches. The web it spins is about six feet in diameter, and its mesh is very strong. The natives set up long bamboos bent over into a loop at the end, and in a very short time the spider weaves a web on these frames kindly left for him, and the Papuan has his net made "while he waits." The mesh is at the outside of the web is about one inch square, and gets smaller until near the centre it is only, perhaps, one-eighth of an inch.

About half our time is spent in doing things we ought to have done before.





# Regina Man Thinks He Would Be Selfish Not To Relate Experience

"When a man has been benefited by a medicine like I have been by Tanlac I think it would be selfish of him not to come out and tell what he knows," said Aleck G. Munro, 1261 McTavish street, Regina, Sask.

"I haven't words to describe what I went through with on account of indigestion. No matter how careful I was about what I ate or how little I ate, I was sure to be bloated up with gas afterwards. Sometimes my breath would be cut off so I could scarcely breathe. I actually got to the point where I dreaded to go to the

table, and I shudder now when I think of how I suffered.

"I feel like a new man now, though, thanks to Tanlac. Actually, this medicine has done me more good than I ever dreamed was possible. I never have any trouble from indigestion now, although I have a splendid appetite. I sleep all night long without waking once, and get up in the morning feeling fine and I work better than I have in years. I certainly advise people who suffer as I did to take Tanlac. I am confident it will help them."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists and general merchants everywhere.

## World Happenings Briefly Told

Model Indian village is being planned for Stanley Park, Vancouver.

An up-to-date hotel, exclusively for women has just been opened in Washington, D.C.

Morden Mine was bought in by Sheriff Trawford at an auction sale. Nanaimo, B.C., with a reserve bid of \$250,000.

John Polle, of the Children's Aid Society in Kingston, received word of the safe arrival in Scotland of a 9-year-old girl who made the trip alone to join her father.

Census returns show 54.4 per cent. of the residences in the U.S. are rented, 28.2 are owned free of encumbrance, and 17.4 are owned, but mortgaged.

An employee of the Bronx Zoo at New York entered the cage of a 15-foot cobra, and pulled the surplus skin from its head while it was eating a water snake. The cobra plunged at him twice, but missed.

Lost in the trackless woods of Alabama, owing to a guide's misdirection, practically without food or shelter for four days, with only his dog, "Pete" as company, was the experience of D. L. Anderson, insurance broker, of Toronto.

If guests at the wedding of Steve Blake and Anna Popp at Steelton, Pa., did not get enough to eat, it was their own fault. On the table were two roast pigs, 65 chickens, 150 hams, 25 hams and 40 gallons of ice cream.

During the period of 1911-12 to September 30, 1921, an aggregate of \$29,545,835 was spent in roads and bridges in British Columbia, according to information given by Hon. J. H. King, minister of public works, in the legislature.

Curiosity led to the death by hanging of a 13-year-old boy at Chicago. His sister testified at the inquest that he wanted to know how it felt to be hanged, when he heard of another lad being strangled to death by a rope.

## How the World Laughs

Each Nation has Different Way of Expressing Mirth

All the world laughs, though the nations have different ways of mirth. The Chinese is not so hearty as that of the European. It is often a titter than a genuine burst of merriment. There is little character or force in it. As for the Arabian laugh, we hear little of its hilarious ring. The Arab is generally a stolid fellow, who must see good reason for a laugh or be surprised into it. In Persia a man who laughs is considered effeminate, but free license is given to female merriment. One reads of the "grave Turk" and the "sober Egyptian," but it is not recorded that they have never moments of mirth when they hear of some particularly good thing. Italian mirth has been described as languid, but musical, the German as deliberate, the French as spasmodic and uncertain, the upper-class English as guarded, and not always genuine, the lower-class English as explosive, the Scottish of all classes as hearty, and the Irish as rollicking.

## Sickening Calomel Not Favored. More Agreeable Medicine Described

Calomel and Blue Pills are not used as they once were. When the head aches, when the stomach is upset, when the liver is not working right, don't resort to harsh calomel, use a pleasant agreeable remedy like Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Being largely vegetable in their composition, Dr. Hamilton's Pills are extremely mild, yet they surely flush out all impurities and wastes. No remedy is so well adapted for general family use. For constipation, bowel and liver trouble, Dr. Hamilton's Pills can't be improved upon. Good for the young, the old, the sick, the well ones. The benefits of Dr. Hamilton's Pills are manifold. Needed and useful in every home, 25c all dealers or The Catarhizone Co., Montreal.

## Excursions to the East

Canadian Pacific to Have Special Reduced Fares for Christmas

The Canadian Pacific Railway will have on sale daily December 1st to January 15th, special reduced Home-Visitors return tickets to Eastern Canada. These tickets will bear a final return limit of three months and will be honored in Tourist Sleeping cars on payment of the regular berth rate. There is no doubt that this is the opportunity many Westerners have been waiting for and the announcement will be welcomed as a reasonable fare at a seasonable time.

Through Tourist Sleepers are operated on both the "Imperial" for Montreal and the "Prairie Express" for Toronto, where direct connections are made for all Eastern points.

Write, phone or call on any Canadian Pacific Railway Agent for particulars and reservations.

## Thinks Swearing All Right

Yes, providing the provocation equals the offence of Jones stepping on Smith's sore corns. Far better to use Putnam's Painless Corn Remedy, than to let corns in a hurry. No corn can last if "Putnam's" is applied. Refuse a substitute, 25c everywhere.

## A Curious Oath

Taken By Deemster and Judges in Isle of Man

The oath of the Deemster and other Judges in the Isle of Man is one of the most curious of British survivals. It runs: "By this Book and holy contents thereof, and by the wonderful works that God has miraculously wrought in the heavens above and in the earth beneath in six days and seven nights, I do swear that I will, without respect of favour or friendship, love or gain, consanguinity or affinity, envy or malice, execute the laws of this Isle justly between our Sovereign Lord the King and his subjects within this Isle, and between party and party, as indifferently as the herring's backbone doth lie in the middle of the fish."

Ingenuous Device for Fire Alarms

An ingenious mechanic in Munich has invented a contrivance which can be fixed to public fire alarms so that whoever rings the alarm is caught by the arm and held until the arrival of the firemen.

"Pa, if it takes ten mills to make a cent, how many factories does it take?"

"One, my boy, if it's a glue factory!"

—Boston Transcript.

Mill Read Greek at Eight

John Stuart Mill, the philosopher, began to learn Greek when he was 3, and could read Latin and Greek easily at 8.

A medical man advises people to use dried milk on health grounds. We have felt for some time, says London Punch, that what was wanted was a really good waterproof milk.

Minard's Liniment for Colds, etc.

**MOTHER'S SEGET'S SYRUP**

Is excellent for indigestion, keeps the system healthy and gives the organs in perfect working order. Indigestion is impossible, try it today.

**For INDIGESTION**

Made by Dr. J. C. Seget's in 50c and 1.00 bottles.

## A Big Radium Deal

Corporation of London Takes Output of Czechoslovak Mines

After prolonged negotiations, Mr. Sidney Reilly, on behalf of the Imperial and Foreign Corporation of London, has signed an agreement with the Czechoslovak Government for a monopoly of the entire output of radium from the Czechoslovak States mines.

The basis of the contract is that the radium mines remain the property of Czechoslovakia, but will be farmed out to the corporation for a number of years. This event is of great importance, because Czechoslovakia possesses practically the only radium mines in Europe. The present market price of radium is \$35,000 (sterling) per gramme.—The London Times.

## Austria's Wandering Mountain

Near Alt-Aussere, Austria, the Sandling, a mountain 5,000 feet high, has taken to wandering, probably as a result of floods undermining the base. Its peregrinations have produced a mud river 400 yards wide and the desertion of two square miles of cultivated land by its population.

## Two Million Expended On Roads

Nearly \$2,000,000 has been expended in Saskatchewan this season on the construction and repair of highways, bridges and draining schemes, according to a summary made by the Department of Highways.

Halifax, N. S.

Minard's Liniment Co., Ltd. Gentlemen—Have used Minard's Liniment for years. It is a good remedy. After the explosion I was pretty well shaken up, but I used Minard's Liniment and was cured. I have used it for many years and it has cured me of many ailments. I have used it for many years and it has cured me of many ailments. I have used it for many years and it has cured me of many ailments.

Halifax, N. S.

## Man's Best Friend

Within the past two or three days, dogs have saved a store from being robbed, have been the means of rescuing a man from being burned to death, have lost life by drinking poisoned milk intended for the family and have mangled other instances. And yet "poor dogs" have no paid publicity agent.—Hamilton Spectator.

The alphabets of many of the Oriental countries contain no fewer than 50 letters each.

Asthma Can be Relieved. Its suffering is as needless as it is terrible to endure. After the relief it has given to the most stubborn cases, no sufferer can doubt the effectiveness of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. Comfort of body and peace of mind return with its use and nights of sound sleep come back for good. Ask your druggist; he can supply you.

Daylight saving in England effected an economy of \$2,500,000 last year in coal consumption.

## WEAK HEART

### NERVES BADLY SHATTERED

Many a woman who should be strong and healthy, full of life and energy is bound by the shackles of ill-health.

Some disease or constitutional disturbance has left its mark in the form of a weak heart, shattered nerves, impoverished blood and an exhausted condition of the whole system.

## MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

They will find a remedy that will supply food for the exhausted nerves, one that will strengthen and regulate the weak heart and invigorate the whole system.

Mrs. W. W. Pearce, 14 Senton St., Toronto, Ont., writes:—"I was left with a weak heart and in the worst condition from the 'flu.' My nerves were badly shattered, and I had such pains around my heart I could not sleep much at night. I took several doctors' medicines without getting any better. My husband got me to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after I took one box I got relief, and after taking six boxes I have been well and not bothered since."

Price, 50c a box at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

W. N. U. 1395

## The Modish Black Dress for Afternoon



By Marie Belmont

The black frock is still in high favor, although sometimes one may glimpse a touch of brilliant color in its sleeves, the lining of the neck or some other detail. This dress is fabricated from a rather heavy black crepe combined with black chiffon velvet. The latter is chosen for the development of the long-waisted and rather snug-fitting bodice. This is lavishly embroidered in jet. A band of this crepe outlines the neck opening, while the deep loose cuffs are also made of black crepe. This same decoration appears about the lower edges of the skirt.

Miller's Worm Powders are a pleasant medicine for worm-infested children, and they will take it without objection. When directions are followed it will not injure the most delicate child, as there is nothing of an injurious nature in its composition. They will speedily rid a child of worms and restore the health of the little sufferers whose vitality has become impaired by the attacks of these internal pests.

## Making Sure

Visitor (in early morning after week-end, to chauffeur): "Don't let me miss my train."

Chauffeur: "No danger, sir. Missus said if I did, it'd cost me my job."

## How's This?

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will do what we claim for it—rid your system of Catarrh or Discharge caused by gonorrhea. We do not recommend it for any other disease.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is a liquid, taken internally and acts through the blood upon the mucous surfaces of the throat, nose, ears, eyes, etc., relieving inflammation and assisting Nature in restoring normal conditions. Circulars free.

All Druggists. Circulars free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

One of the coldest mixtures known is three pounds of murlate of lime mixed with one pound of snow.

Pity the poor bachelor who has no one to blame for everything when he has a grouch.—Kingston Whig.

The Poor Man's Friend.—Put up in small bottles that are easily portable and sold for a very small sum. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil possesses power in concentrated form. Its cheapness and the purity of use to which it can be put make it the poor man's friend. No dealer's stock is complete without it.

## Long Life Secret

Physiology and not medicine was given as the secret of longevity by Dr. A. H. Warner, of New York, in an address to the Allied Medical Association of America. Because the Bible says that a life shall be three score years and ten people expect to die when they reach that age, declared Dr. Warner. Given a sound constitution and a clean record, there is no reason why a man or woman should not reach 150 years. It is simply a matter of psychology and good living.

The Oil for the Farmer.—A bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the farm house will save many a journey for the doctor. It is not only good for the children when taken with colds and croup, and for the mature who suffer from rheumatism, but there are directions for its use on sick cattle. There should always be a bottle of it in the house.

Let not your mistakes and false steps embarrass you. Nothing is so valuable in experience as the consciousness of one's errors. This is one of the cardinal means of self-education.

Russ Farmer Behind Times

Most Russian farmers are making their crops today with tools similar to those used in the United States in 1850.

Minard's Liniment for Garglet in Cows

## DID PAIN DISTURB YOUR SLEEP?

THE pain and torture of rheumatism can be quickly relieved by an application of Sloan's Liniment. It brings warmth, ease and comfort and lets you sleep soundly. Always have a bottle handy and apply when you feel the first twinges. It penetrates without rubbing. It's splendid to take the pain out of tired, aching muscles, sprains and strains, stiff joints, and lame backs. For forty years pain's enemy. Ask your neighbor.

At all druggists—35c, 70c, \$1.40. Made in Canada.

## Sloan's Liniment

Different Employer.—Did you notice that ad in this evening's paper, "Learn to earn \$25 per week at stenography?" Stenographer.—Sure, but I wasn't interested because I am getting that already.

"Yes, but the ad said 'earn.'"—Farm Life.



**BEAUTY OF THE SKIN**

Is the natural desire of every woman. It is obtainable by the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment. Pimples, blackheads, roughness, redness, itching, and all irritations and eruptions disappear, and the skin becomes soft, smooth and velvety. All dealers, or Edmonson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample free if you mention this paper.

## Dr. Chase's Ointment

**MONEY ORDERS**

Pay your out of town accounts by Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

**BOOK ON DOG DISEASES**

and How to Feed and Train Them. Free to any Address by the H. CLAY GLOVER, 118 West 31st Street, New York, U.S.A.

## Cook's Cotton Root Compound

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, 2, 3. No. 1, 25c; No. 2, 50c; No. 3, \$1.00. Sold by all druggists, or sent direct on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Wills Co.)



## Vaseline Trade Mark WHITE

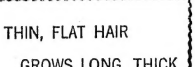
### PETROLEUM JELLY

An application of "Vaseline" White Jelly brings gratified relief when applied to cuts, burns, chafed skin, etc.

CHESBROUGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY

1860 Chabot Ave., Montreal.

In tubes and adapted for all druggists.



## THIN, FLAT HAIR

GROWS LONG, THICK

AND ABUNDANT

"Danderine" costs only 35c a bottle. One application ends all dandruff, stops itching, and falling hair, and, in a few moments, you have doubled the beauty of your hair. It will appear a mass, so soft, lustrous, and easy to do up. But what will please you most will be after a few weeks when you see new hair—fine and downy at first—growing all over the scalp. "Danderine" is to the hair what fresh showers of rain and sunshine are to vegetation. It goes right to the roots, invigorates and strengthens them. This delightful, stimulating tonic helps thin, lifeless, faded hair to grow long, thick, heavy and luxuriant.



## Real Rest Depends Largely Upon the Depth of Your Sleep

A warning to "light" or "poor" sleepers

The deeper and sounder you sleep the better you feel. Five hours sound refreshing sleep does you more actual good than ten hours restless, disturbed sleep.

This is because the final conversion of food into vital tissue and nerve cells goes on more rapidly when the physical and mental forces are at rest.

You can't get sound, refreshing sleep if your nerves are agitated with tea or coffee. Both these drinks contain caffeine, which is sometimes very irritating to the brain and nervous system.

If you want to know the joy, vigor and stamina that comes to the person who gets sound, healthful sleep, why not stop taking tea or coffee for a while, and drink delicious, invigorating Postum instead.

Thousands of people every where have found that this was the only thing they needed in order to bring about these very happy results.

Order Postum from your grocer today. Drink this delightful cereal beverage of satisfying flavor, for a week. Perhaps, like thousands of others, you'll never be willing to go back to tea or coffee.

Postum comes in two forms: Instant Postum (in tin) made instantly in the cup by the addition of boiling water. Postum Cereal (in packages of larger bulk for those who prefer to make the drink while the meal is being prepared) made by boiling for 20 minutes.

**Postum for Health**

"There's a Reason"

## Letter to Editor

[Note.—The columns of this paper are open to our readers for correspondence expressing views on matters of interest to the community. The Advance, however, does not necessarily concur in the views of its correspondents.]

Editor Chinook Advance:—

Dear Editor—Referring to that part of your recent issue where you relate, while in Edmonton, your impressions, on hearing Mrs. Booth Clebbon give her experience with Socialists. You quote her as stating that her objection to socialism was that it did not go far enough, that man's trouble was not in his "circumstances" nor in his pocket, but in his heart. Now, to my mind that is equivalent to stating that man's troubles have not an economic basis; that the economic factor has nothing to do with the state of man's heart as to whether it is pure or vile or greedy or selfish.

I absolutely disagree with this new point and would like that you may give space for a few remarks concerning it.

The business of the noted evangelists such as Mrs. Booth Clebbon, Billy Sunday and others is soul saving, professing to point the way to another world, entirely apart from this one, a world about which we do not know even the least little thing. I believe that most of the people who do this are the essence of sincerity and it is generally in the philosophy of most religious extremists to exhort the masses to endure (not to get at the cause of) their misery and just to keep on smiling and be patient with their lot and that all will be well in the next world where "the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." While these people deny the importance of the economic

factor in life, they do not seem to realize that this very view-point of theirs has itself an economic origin.

Now while socialism does not deny the existence of another world, it believes in making the best of the one that we know something about. It believes that the private capitalist system with its inevitable periodical depressions, combines, international rivalries, and wars is at the root of the world's troubles.

It is not the hearts of the masses that cause them to uphold this system. It is due to their environment to the kind of patriotism that they have been inspired with and to other influences, such as the daily press, state religions, etc.

Socialism proposes that the people through the state shall own and control the machinery that produces the necessities of life, and that production shall be for use and not for profit.

Now to alter the private capitalist concept to the socialistic concept means that a great deal of educational work along economic lines is necessary and such an education is almost certain to bring one into conflict with a good many old established ideas, traditions, etc.

A great many are of the opinion that socialism is anti-religious, and that most Socialists are atheists. If one will, with an open mind, go back through history and see what orthodox religions have done and helped to do for the masses, they should be proud of being opposed to such religions for it is not the power that helps to keep men in ignorance, thereby enslaving their minds, in partnership with those forces that enslave their bodies. It does not matter whether it be through a system of wage slavery or of any other kind.

As regards the Atheist charge, it generally is misplaced. Even Ingersoll who is often referred to by the church people as "that arch atheist" was not an atheist at all.

Perhaps I am enlarging a little

more on my subject than the occasion calls for, however permit me to give my own personal impression of Mrs. Booth Clebbon.

While in Vancouver last winter I went on three occasions to listen to the preaching of this remarkable woman. I found her very interesting and I think that she is certainly doing her share as she sees it along with the Salvation Army and other religious organizations, untainted by the money lust, to make the world better; but so long as they teach or convey the idea that man's heart is something apart from his economic condition, so long will their efforts be more or less futile.

Now in closing I would like to give an account of the way this remarkable woman reached the hearts of those who had been travelling on "the left hand road." You may not believe it, but I had quite a struggle to remain unaffected by the influences spread around me on those occasions. It was as I heard a fellow remark after the meeting "It kind of gets you, doesn't it?" It was near the close of the meeting just as the audience had listened to an inspiring address punctuated by the most impressive music that the speaker gave out the closing hymn. She asked the audience to close their eyes while the choir sang a stanza, then to open their eyes and all sing together. This opening and shutting of eyes was repeated several times with variations, and the speaker drew the attention of the unsaved to the fact that it might be their last opportunity and that perhaps at that very moment they might be "On the Brink of Eternity's Shore." Then she requested all those who desired to "hit the trail" to pass into a little room where she would attend to them presently. I venture to state that they came out of that room harder to convince than ever that the economic factor had anything to do with their true position in the world. It seemed to them as the old hymn puts it:

"I have no abiding city here,  
Heaven is my home."

This aspect of religion is itself the product of "circumstance and pocket" and has been imposed upon the masses by the economic forces who wished to have unresisted access to their pockets.

I would be glad to see further discussion either by those who agree or disagree with my view-point.

M. E. BIRD.

### Dr. F. W. Gershaw, Liberal Candidate Speaks In Chinook

Owing to the cold weather there was not a large attendance at the A.M.'s Hall at 2 o'clock last Saturday afternoon, when Dr. F. W. Gershaw, Liberal candidate in the Medicine Hat constituency in the forthcoming federal election addressed the meeting.

Dr. Gershaw, who explained that this was his first attempt at campaigning, made it quite clear that as far as he was concerned there was going to be no mud-slinging, and said he believed both of his opponents to be gentlemen, only in policies did they differ.

He thought that it was inappropriate that there was an election at the present time, before a redistribution had taken place, as the West was losing quite a number of votes on account of it.

Speaking of the returned soldiers he said the government should be generous to them, especially to those maimed or crippled.

With regard to the tariff, Dr. Gershaw said the Liberal party recognized the country must have a tariff, but it should be a customs tariff, he explained. On account of the war there was a huge national debt, and a tariff was necessary, at least for the present, to help reduce it. The present tariff, he explained, was not satisfactory, being more the nature of a protective tariff, and must be revised downward. He believed agricultural implements and home necessities should have the least possible amount of the burden.

With reference to the Progressive party, he believed the organized farmers had done a great amount of good in a social way and had brought the country women together and thus improved their lot, but they were venturing into new and untried ground. In these new policies he saw a real danger which must ultimately fail. No one would want to have one group dominating all the rest, as it was now being proposed. He attacked the progressive plan of raising money as insufficient, the income tax already taking up to 70 per cent. of highest incomes, taxes on inheritance and unimproved lands were already imposed by the province.

He made an appeal to the public for their support, and promised if elected, to visit this part of the constituency often.

## To introduce the Candidate of the National Liberal & Conservative Party Major Wm. McIntosh

Major McIntosh was born in England forty years ago. On leaving school he served two years in the South African war and was later a member of the SOMALILAND EXPEDITION from 1902 to 1904.

He came to Canada over fifteen years ago and has spent most of that time in this constituency, being first employed by the C.P.R. and later taking up land south of IRVINE on main line of C.P. Ry.

In August 1914 Major McIntosh signed on with the Royal Canadian Navy being sent as wireless operator on North Atlantic Patrol. Transferring later to the land forces he reached France in September 1915 with the 3rd C.M.R. After serving in France throughout the war he was, after the Armistice, sent to Siberia in command of Sixth Signal Company Canadian Engineers.

On demobilisation Major McIntosh returned to his farm and again identified himself with the activities of his district, including the U.F.A., of which he is an enthusiastic member; although opposed to the present phase of the political activities of that organization.

Maj. McIntosh is a young man, energetic, well-trained and of broad and sympathetic vision.

He is well-fitted to represent the best interests of all classes of the community. He is able to represent Labor, especially Union Labor as he was for some years a union man; and has always been a keen student of social and labor problems.

He is specially able to represent the Returned man, understanding well the point of view of the Veteran.

He is well able to represent the farmer being himself a working farmer and a firm believer in co-operative activities.

The Executive Committee of the Liberal-Conservative Association present Major McIntosh as the Government candidate with every confidence in his ability and integrity and would ask for him the support and interest of all electors desirous of electing a good man pledged to a good cause.

—A United and Prosperous Canada.

G. M. BLACKSTOCK,

President National Liberal and Conservative Association

### Storage Batteries

Don't take chances on the freezing of your storage batteries. Be sure your batteries are fully charged. Bring your batteries to us for winter storage. If at any time you want to use them they are always ready for your use.

### Second-hand Ford Cars FOR SALE

Also the new 1921 Ford Touring Car with starter

Ford owners are assured of excellent service at

### Service Garage

Cooley Bros., - Chinook

Subscribe for the Chinook Advance

## Old Country

—FOR—

### XMAS and NEW YEAR

### SPECIAL TRAIN

Will Leave Winnipeg From Union Station Dec. 7 At 5 P.M.

TO SHIP'S SIDE, HALIFAX

THENCE

"S.S. MEGANTIC" TO LIVERPOOL

Special Sleeping Cars from points Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Regina

Steamship Sails From Halifax On Arrival Of Train

Make Reservations Now With Local Agent or write—

W. J. QUINLAN,  
Dist. Passenger Agt.  
WINNIPEG, Man.

W. STAPLETON,  
Dist. Passenger Agt.  
SASKATOON, Sask.

J. MADILL,  
Dist. Passenger Agt.  
EDMONTON, Alta.

THROUGH  
TOURIST SLEEPERS  
Direct to Ship's Side  
For Following Sailings

S.S. Canada (Montreal)—Nov. 19  
S.S. Cassandra (Montreal)—Nov. 19  
S.S. Saxonia (Halifax)—Dec. 10  
S.S. Saturnia (Halifax)—Dec. 12  
S.S. Canada (Halifax)—Dec. 16

Canadian National Railways

To the Electors of Chinook and District.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Having been nominated as the Government candidate in the Medicine Hat constituency I am taking this means of asking for your vote and interest.

The issues now before the electorate are vital and deserve the careful consideration of all electors.

We are, in brief, asked to decide whether we will continue to develop this country under the system which brought us unquestioned prosperity up to the beginning of the war or whether we will risk experiments in both the tariff policy and the form of government of this country.

The form of government in Canada is a growth from the British constitutional system which has been tested by centuries and it is inconceivable that the country, as a whole, will return to power a party pledged to change it and to substitute economic group government.

The tariff policy of this country has protected our young country from outside competition against which we would be powerless. It is equally inconceivable that the country will risk a reversal of this policy.

May I ask you to take a rational view of these questions and to vote as Canadian citizens and not as members of an occupational group, in short, to vote principles and not prejudices.

Yours Sincerely,

William McIntosh